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TIRANA RADIO REPORTS EARTH TREMOR, NO DAMAGE

AU0918577Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU

[Text] According to the seismological center, an earth tremor was felt yesterday at 1411 whose epicenter was in the Delvine, Navarice and Finiq area in Sarande District. The tremor registered 4 on the Richter scale and had an intensity of 4-5 at the epicenter according to the MSK scale. It is reported that there was no damage.

The tremor was also felt with an intensity of 3-4 in the city of Sarande and in the villages of Grave, Dhive, Livin and Dermish of this district, as well as in the city of Gjirokaster where the tremor was felt with an intensity of 3.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS DROUGHT AFFECTING CROPS

AU0913057 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Editorial article: "Let Us Utilize Every Available Resource for Crop Irrigation"]

[Summary] There has been excessive drought in all parts of our country for some time. The earth's moisture is dwindling and all the fields of spring crops and olive and fruit trees need water. Our workers in the countryside are striving to overcome the difficulties caused by the drought which endanger production and the fulfillment of the plan. It is a positive fact that so far the drought difficulties have been successfully overcome and crops are developing normally.

As the temperature is rising, many crops in their present stage of growth are in critical need of water. Therefore, the useful experience in this respect should be furthered. The leading organs of the agricultural units, cooperativists, workers of agricultural enterprises and the mechanics employed in the irrigation system are facing urgent tasks.

First, they should constantly check the situation of the crop fields and provide irrigation as required, and not by turn.

Second, the leading organs of all the agricultural units, in cooperation with the Directorate of Water Resources, should draw up a chart for maximum utilization of the irrigation capacity and thus use every drop of water economically.

Third, all the water resources should be utilized. Mechanics of the agricultural sector should see that the crop sprinkling installations and all the other irrigation systems are fully utilized.

Finally, measures should also be taken so that together with the crop irrigation the moisture should be preserved by immediate cultivation.

Crop irrigation is the most important topical aspect for the agricultural workers. With mobilization of all forces, more effective organization of work and a maximum and productive utilization of the work timetable, all the resources are available to successfully overcome the drought difficulties and secure normal development of spring crops and fruit trees.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR PARTY FIGURE ALIYEV

AU0920315Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, received Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, at the Evsinograd residence today. Geydar Aliyev is vacationing in our country. The talk proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Geydar Aliyev. The luncheon was attended by the Comrades Stanko Todorov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Mladenov, Drazha Vulcheva, Dimitur Stanishev and [name indistinct].

BCP CC PLENUM ISSUES DECISION ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

AU0820155Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 78 p 6 AU

["A Decision of the BCP Central Committee Plenum Held on 20 and 21 July 1978" dealing with the accelerated development of certain strategic aspects of scientific-technical progress in the People's Republic of Bulgaria].

[Text] 1. In its multifaceted work for building a developed socialist society, the BCP steadily follows a course toward developing and confirming science as a direct production force, a course toward organically linking the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism. This course represents a bright demonstration of the advantages of the socialist social system and has a deep strategic meaning. This course has made a particular contribution to securing rapid and stable rates in the socio-economic progress of the country, to raising the social productivity of labor and to intensifying the strengthening of the national economy. The implementation of this course brought about qualitative and structural changes that are bearers of the most progressive trends in scientific-technical progress.

These achievements are the result of the party's April line and of its constant care for the development of Bulgaria's science and technology. These achievements are also the result of the selfless work of the people, of the scientific-technical workers, of the students, specialists, designers, constructors and technicians as well as of the constantly developing integration with the fraternal socialist countries, and primarily with the Soviet Union.

The plenum once again emphasizes the tremendous services of comrade Todor Zhivkov for the technical elaboration and practical implementation of the party's course toward developing the scientific-technical front and toward linking it in the closest manner with social development needs. Also of particular importance are his elaborations for implementing the "multiple goal-oriented" approach in the economy and in the other spheres of social life for further concretely and specifically enriching in a creative manner the Leninist principles of managing the socialist economy, for perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the planning leadership of the economy and for orienting our scientific-technical policy in the most promising directions and spheres of the scientific-technical revolution. The ideas and stipulations included in the letter to the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee about a new approach toward training and completing the educational process of youth, about directly linking this process with the scientific-technical progress and about improving the quality of labor have a programmatic nature.

2. The 11th BCP Congress, the 1976 July BCP Central Committee plenum as the national party conference assigned principle new tasks in the economy and cultural development of the country as well as in the sphere of science and technological progress. The main meaning of these tasks is to continue building up the material-technical base of socialism on the foundations of the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress, to secure a further intensive strengthening of the national economy and to achieve high quality and efficiency in all spheres.

The BCP Central Committee considers that the accelerated development of electronics, robotics, laser techniques, technology, chemistry and biology as well as of those aspects of science and technology which determine the level of scientific-technical progress and are the highest achievements in the present stage of the scientific-technical revolution, are now of decisive importance.

The accelerated development of these strategic aspects and the broad implementation of their achievements in the economy, social management and everyday life will deeply affect the material and cultural life of our society and the multifaceted development of the socialist personality. This policy will enable us to raise the technical technological and organizational standard of production and management, to achieve a comprehensive autonomation of the basic and auxiliary processes, to build up a more perfect type of national economic complex, to deepen and expand the implementation of the "multiple goal-oriented approach" within the entire social system, to increase our opportunities for participating in the international socialist integration and in the international division of labor and to develop and meet the material and cultural needs of the people at a new qualitative level.

3. The assessments, conclusions and tasks included in the report "For the Accelerated Development of Certain Strategic Aspects of Scientific-Technical Progress in the People's Republic of Bulgaria" are approved.

The plenum considers that the work to put into practice the scientific-technical policy now is of primary importance for a constant, concrete, business-like work for an accelerated practical application of scientific-technical progress and of its strategic aspects in all spheres, at all levels and by all teams and cadres. In order to achieve high results it is necessary that empty words be decisively overcome.

The Council of Ministers, the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress, the other related departments and branch ministries and economic organizations must insure the implementation of the comprehensive programs adopted by the BCP Central Committee Politburo for developing the strategic aspects of scientific-technical progress. They also must make their elaborations in conformity with the decisions and stipulations of the present plenum and undertake measures for updating them in accordance with the present changes in scientific-technical progress and the country's needs.

The elaborations and tasks stemming from them must be widely disseminated among the party organizations and worker collectives and among our public generally so that these elaborations and tasks may become a cause of vital importance for them.

In order that broad and effective work for the accelerated development of the strategic aspects of scientific-technical progress can be developed and the contradictions between the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and the degree of their use in Bulgaria be eliminated, it is necessary to overcome self-satisfaction and complacency in this sphere, to gain the wide acceptance of new criteria, orientations and requirements, to perfect the socialist organization of labor in all scientific-technical teams and to improve the scientific-technical services in the entire economy and in the other spheres of public life.

To attain the best scientific, technical and technological achievements in the world and to promptly implement them must become a vitally important and immediate task of our scientific-technical sector and of our party, public, state and economic organs and organizations as well as of all working people.

4. The development of the strategic aspects of scientific-technical progress must be organically coordinated with the decisive perfecting of the scientific-technical services of the national economy. Scientific and scientific-development organizations and those organizations that put their findings into practice and serve the national economy must operate and develop themselves into a unified system achieving optimal coordination and utilization of manpower, production funds, raw and proces l materials and energy in all stages of the reproduction process and in all stages of the production of goods and products of high technical-economic standard.

This requires that coordination between the individual scientific and development teams must be improved, that unnecessary parallelism and duplication in their work must be eliminated and that use of scientific achievements and scientifically applied elaborations of a certain sphere or branch must be permanently carried out throughout the entire national economy. Scientific work, development work and work that introduces these findings into practical application must be based on the principle of cost accounting and self-sufficiency.

The work connected with perfecting the remuneration system of all scientific cadres and those applying their practices into operation must be fully completed. Salaries of the scientific-practical application cadres must be directly connected with the results of the work of the organizations, branches and activities in which they are involved.

One of the basic tasks of the unified system for scientific-technical services is to secure the elaboration of scientifically justified norm-setting documents for planning the economic activity of management at all levels, so that the capital investments, the necessary material, labor, financial and foreign currency resources and the results of the activity of the complexes, ministries and departments, economic combines and associations and their subunits can be objectively defined and evaluated.

The building of a national system for scientific-technical information must be accelerated. This national system must promptly give the necessary information and data not only on the best achievements in the world and the trends of developments in the sphere of technologies, designs and organization of labor, production and management but also on the state of the scientific-technical development in the individual ministries, departments, economic organizations and in their subunits. In determining control figures and elaborating engineering designs and counterplans of the appropriate departments and organizations, one must use the comprehensive information supplied by the national system for scientific-technical information.

It is now more necessary to maximally and promptly use the advanced foreign scientific-technical experience, primarily the experience of the Soviet Union, as well as the possibilities for production and scientific-technical production-sharing with other countries that have an advanced experience in a certain sphere. It is necessary to overcome the grave shortcomings in the work connected with licensing and to create appropriate conditions for implementing foreign techniques and technology.

5. The policy of the accelerated development of the strategic aspects of scientific-technical progress and of perfecting the scientific-technical servicing of the national economy will further enhance the role and responsibility of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress.

The committee must immediately organize the implementation of a scientific-technical policy for the state, secure an efficient coordination of scientific-technical progress and the establishment of a national catalog system which must comprise all products, technologies and activities and create conditions for regulating the economic and production-technical ties in the sphere of production, consumption and turn-over so that the highest "multiple goal-oriented" effect can be obtained. It also must most fully use the international division of labor in science, technology and the foreign experience in this sphere. The State Committee for Science and Technical Progress and the State Planning Committee are responsible for the elaborations connected with the development of science and technology during the respective periods so that they can become a basis for drafting the annual and the 5-year plans for the socioeconomic development of the country. The State Committee for Science and Technical Progress, together with the other related and branch ministries, must insure compliance between the counterplans and the confirmed tasks of the scientific and engineering-introducing teams.

The responsibility of the working groups in the branch ministries for organizing and implementing the necessary work and for elaborating the key problems on which the achievement of the strategic aspects of the scientific-technical progress depend, must be increased.

6. Special attention must be paid to the organizatbn and the activities of the engineering practical application organizations. Their composition and structure must secure the implementation not only of the necessary scientific-research work but also of the design-construction and technological work and the organization of services in production. The necessary cadre prerequisites for comprehensively resolving the tasks facing each engineering-practical application organization technical methods technology and the organization of services must be created. A specification and flexibility in building up the structure and organization of labor must be secured. Constant care must be devoted to increasing the qualifications of the cadres and improving the material-technical base of the engineer-introducing teams.

7. The introduction of electronics and chemistry, the development of robotics and biology and the implementation of their results must be regarded as a basic factor of our scientific-technical policy and as a problem of great social, ideological and political importance.

The accelerated development of the strategic aspects of scientific-technical progress, the mastering and maximum use of the achievements in the scientific-technical revolution depend to a great extent on the party organ and organizations. They must insure an efficient political leadership, create a sound climate and business-like conditions in all teams and collectives for speedily resolving the problems of the scientific-technical progress. They must be inspirers and organizers of the struggle for most fully using the labor, financial, material and other resources and for achieving a high national economic efficiency. The party political and organizational work must be oriented toward making technical progress into a nationwide cause. In this connection, work for the creativeness of the workers class, the agricultural workers and of the many-thousand army of workers, engineers, technicians, designers and introducers must be enhanced.

The trade unions, the Komsomol, the scientific-technical unions and all public organizations are called upon to develop broad activity for energetically involving the engineering-technical cadres and students, for implementing in practice the party's scientific-technical policy, for speedily introducing new technologies and products and for achieving frontrank successes in improving the efficiency and quality of production.

The BCP Central Committee expresses its deep belief that all party, state and economic teams will carry out a basic change in the work for an accelerated development of the strategic aspects of scientific-technical progress and for drastically raising the efficiency of the entire scientific sector and of all activities in our socialist society.

ZHIVKOV GIVES AWARD TO JAPANESE EXECUTIVE

AU092056Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today at the Evsinograd residence Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received (Tayako Kobayashi), director general of the Fukita Ltd. Corporation of Japan, who is visiting Bulgaria at Todor Zhivkov's invitation.

The talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented the "Madara Horseman Order, First Class," to (Tayako Kobayashi) for his contribution to the development of Bulgarian-Japanese relations.

BRIEFS

MOROCCAN DELEGATION ON VISIT--Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received a working group of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism headed by (Dani Khiari), candidate member of the party's Central Committee Politburo. The working group is visiting at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee in order to become acquainted with the experience of the Bulgarian party and country in the agricultural sector. The meeting was attended by Vasil Kostadinov, deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Agricultural Department. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Aug 78 AU]

STOYCHEV UNVEILS MONUMENT--Todor Stoychev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, unveiled a monument devoted to the 100th anniversary of Varna's liberation from the Ottoman yoke. The ceremony was attended by leaders of the okrug and city and by the consuls and members of consulates accredited in Varna. Stanoy Yonev, chairman of Varna City Okrug People's Council Executive Committee and (Sergey Bogadenko), Soviet consul in Varna, spoke on the unshakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Aug 78 AU]

BULGARIAN-SOVIET ENERGY TALKS--Talks started in Sofia between Nikola Todoriev, minister of energy and electrotechniques, and Petr Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification. Questions on the further development of cooperation in the field of electric power were discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Aug 78 AU]

MONGOLIAN ENVOY TO DEPART--Yaroslav Radev, member of the State Council, awarded Dagdalyn Bars, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic in Bulgaria, the "Madara Horseman Order, First Class" for his contribution to the consolidation of Bulgarian-Mongolian friendship and on the occasion of his forthcoming final departure. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Aug 78 AU]

KIRGIZ CP DELEGATION--Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, received the working group of the CPSU Central Committee that is visiting our country to study our party's experience in the sector of domestic trade and public catering. The delegation is headed by Konstantin Pomichenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee. The friendly talk was attended by Stanish Bonev, head of the BCP Central Committee Planning and Economic Department. Present also was Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Bulgaria. The working group left our country today. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Aug 78 AU]

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON 1968 EVENTS, PRAGUE SPRING

TRIBUNA Cites K231

AU0814l46 [Editorial Report AU] Prague TRIBUNA No 31 in Czech on 2 August on pages 1 and 3 carries a 3,400-word article by Jaroslav Kojzar entitled "They Called Themselves 'K231' "dealing with the activities of the "counterrevolutionary" organization K231 in 1968. Quoting from the book "The Gamma Solution," published in the West by Jaroslav Brodsky, a "representative" of the organization, the article states that the organizations' aim was to "settle accounts" with communists and loyal socialists, and concludes: "It was a counter-revolutionary organization, a significant component of the antisocialist forces existing at that time, oriented toward people who had been legitimately sentenced for their acts against the republic and who had had to serve their sentences. These were not passive puppets of Western centers, but active elements capable of anything and prepared for Day X."

Noting that these forces acted against socialism, while proclaiming pseudosocialist and patriotic slogans, and were not loath to join forces with anticommunist and anti-Soviet Sudeten Germans, Kojzar adds: "We may thank only the international assistance of friends for the fact that their plans have failed."

After reviewing the beginnings of the organization--its founding members were Jaroslav Brodsky, Dr Krupicka and Dr Schmidt--and quoting at length from its published program, Kojzar states: "They refused to take the road of 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,' they wanted more: The absolute liquidation of the communist party, a change of the political system and the separation of our country from the camp of socialism. Even the formulations about a 'positive attitude' toward socialism were at that stage only a necessary cover, necessary for getting the statutes approved by the Ministry of the Interior."

Kojzar states: "From the very establishment of the association, ties existed between K231 and anticommunist centers abroad. The K231 representatives exploited all possible channels offered them. They were among those who welcomed Zbigniew Brzezinski in Prague and who applauded his words at the public rally of interested people in June 1968." Noting that the organization's representatives "applauded the idea of the 'Czechoslovak experiment'" and citing Dr Ivan Svitak's advice to "retreat from the snake of dictatorship" while "maneuvering and launching deadly attacks against the snake's vulnerable points," Kojzar continues: "With these intentions, the club sent emissaries to the West to explain to the anticommunist centers the association's plans in even greater detail. As far back as May [1968], for instance, Frantisek Paula from Ceske Budejovice contacted--during his trip to Austria--first the RFE, and through it the CIA. Jaromir Nebesky, son of the former chairman of the National Confederation and member of the Prague K231, conducted negotiations with Pan American on financial assistance to the association. A monetary 'currency' assistance was brought by emigree Stanislav Jancik, a former CIA agent and member of the social section of the National Council of Free Czechoslovakia, who arrived in May 1968 in Czechoslovakia, as an American citizen, to enter into contact with K231. And there were many such instances.

Underscoring that Josef Pavel, who was minister of the interior at that time and had to be familiar with these facts, wrote a letter to Alexandre Dubcek, in which he announced that the club was to be legalized, Kojzar concludes: "How far the contacts of leading K231 representatives went became obvious after August, when many of these representatives emigrated and began organizing anti-Czechoslovak actions with the aid of Western agencies, or as their direct exponents."

After reviewing the club's efforts to achieve the rehabilitation of all people unjustly sentenced, and quoting the club's committee members Brodsky and Mraz on the intended organizational structure of the club, Kojzar states that the club's proclaimed aims "were not meant seriously;" the true aim was to eliminate party members from top functions, he says. "Thousands of killers with rich experience were waiting for opportunity. According to the Hamburg DER SPIEGEL, the main West German intelligence headquarters had several thousand agents in the CSSR on its lists. Socialism was attacked at every meeting, and the gradual removal of communists was being planned."

Kojzar then quotes J. Siska, former member of the social democrats' regional leadership, who spoke of ways and means for breaking up the CPCZ at a Kladno meeting; Dr Schmidt--also called Smid, Kojzar points out--who spoke on the same topic in Litomerice; J. Brodsky in Plzen; O. Rambousek in Jindrichuv Hradec; Prof K. Nigrin in Pardubice; Eng J. Hanzelka in Novy Jicin; and K. Osvald, one of the club's ideologists, on how to instruct the club aktivists, adding: "Thus, as the Czech proverb says, truth must out; they were concerned with breaking up the political system of socialism and with restoring capitalism, in the services of which most members of this excellent organization were working--and for which they were also justly sentenced for their acts against the republic. The person heading it proved what kind of organization this was."

Kojzar then sketches the biographies of Jaroslav Brodsky, the club's central secretary; Otokar Rambousek, head of the documentary section of the club's Prague headquarters; Vaclav Palecek, club deputy chairman; Karel Nigrin, club chairman; assistant professor Krupicka who, "as was proved, was sentenced for transmitting information to the CIA;" J. Brom, sentenced "for embezzling state means and for handing over information on barracks and other military facilities near Ceske Budejovice to Western intelligence." "No wonder most of them left the republic immediately after August, so as to fulfill other tasks set by espionage or ideosubversive centers, in some other country," Kojzar adds.

"Thus the question arises: Just what kind of democracy, of socialism with a human face, were and are the protagonists of the so-called Prague Spring talking about? Because K231, too, was part of the process evoked, spread and organized by the rightwingers in the party and in society. It is not understating it, either, to say that their aim was to liquidate communists and the party. It is sufficient to recall V. Cerny's words about the 'lamp posts' [on which all communists should be hanged]. The activities of K231, the agreement of rightwingers in the party and state with these activities provided additional proof of the club's actual main concern. The plans of this association, of this anticommunist organization (as well as the plans of many other individuals and groups) have also convincingly proved the imperative need for the international assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Our friends came in time to prevent people like Brodsky, Rambousek, Svitak and the like from shedding the blood of thousands of communists and from turning back the wheel of history," Kojzar concludes.

Implications for Socialist Bloc

LD092228Y Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 9, CETEKA--Counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia was to become an instrument of erosion of socialism in other countries and their tearing from the Soviet Union, says in its latest issue TRIBUNA, the weekly for ideology and politics issued by the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, commenting the events ten years ago.

The paper says that reactionary forces are not able to reverse the development in socialist countries. But the socialist countries may through their mistakes, inconsistence or tolerance towards hostile ideologies and their expressions, recklessness especially in cadre policy, play into the hands of these forces.

It recalls in this connection that the objective difficulties, mistakes and shortcomings in the management of the Czechoslovak society before 1968, were abused with the direct or indirect assistance of international capital by the rightist and revisionist forces which formed themselves in a gradually strengthening streak.

"The party leadership did not seek support of the healthy Marxist-Leninist forces within the party. The reaction used the fact that various groups of the population were dissatisfied and that party and state leadership did not take this in view sufficiently, for directing this dissatisfaction against the party and socialism generally, for the devastation of socialist values and system", TRIBUNA says.

"Czechoslovakia consequently became the weakest link in the socialist community. That is why the international reaction focused its attention on this country", TRIBUNA continues.

This reaction wanted to make Czechoslovakia a kind of a "bridge" through which capitalist ideology would infiltrate other socialist countries.

TRIBUNA adds that the tearing of Czechoslovakia from the socialist community, from the Warsaw Treaty, and its passing to NATO would have seriously harmed the whole socialist community politically, economically and militarily.

"We have drawn a lesson. We know well that the enemy has drawn a lesson, too. But he has not abandoned his aims. He has only changed his views on what steps are to be taken next.... For capitalism it is, naturally, advantageous if a crisis occurs in a socialist country. But it would be better--and their present policy is being oriented to that--to create a crisis situation, to develop ultranationalism and especially anti-Sovietism in several socialist countries at once. They do not cherish any illusion that the regimes in the socialist countries could be reversed. But they know that crises can slow down the progressive development in the world", TRIBUNA concludes.

PREMIER STROUGAL RECEIVES OUTGOING MONGOLIAN ENVOY

LD091150Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In Prague today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Dzandangiyn Enebish, ambassador of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, before the conclusion of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA INTERVIEW WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU091430Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Aug 78 pp 1-2 AU

[-JUL- interview with Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, in Bratislava: "We Are Intensifying Our Cooperation"--date not specified]

[Text] An editor of the CSSR radio and our paper's editor took the opportunity of the visit made by I. Malmierca Peoli, Cuban minister of foreign affairs, in Bratislava, for a short interview with this diplomatic chief of the first socialist state in the Western hemisphere. Although his visit to our homeland will not have ended until his final talks in Prague today, we thought that the comrade minister could--even before the conclusion of his visit--characterize the current state of and prospects for Czechoslovak-Cuban relations:

A: The state of our bilateral relations is really good; the relations are fraternal, friendly, mutually advantageous and our assessment of them is very positive. Cooperation between our countries began to develop immediately after the victory of the Cuban revolution in January 1959, and in the course of the almost 20 years since then the development has had an upward tendency. We believe that prospects in this respect are broad, comprehensive and mutually advantageous. We are entering a new stage in our relations, characterized not only by their expansion but by their intensification as well. I would like to mention in this context that, for instance, besides developing contacts in the traditional directions, we are beginning to cooperate intensively in the area of increasing the professional qualifications of our Cuban workers and of middle-level professional cadres here, on CSSR territory. There is no doubt that this is a new form of our mutual cooperation.

It is obvious that this successful development of our relations is based on the cooperation and contacts between our fraternal communist parties, which find, in their battle for common goals, a great deal which is similar or identical in fulfillment of the tasks of their programs approved by the 15th CPCZ Congress and by the 1st Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. This is, at the same time, the guarantee for consolidating unity and cooperation between our socialist countries.

Q: Comrade Minister, recently you headed the Cuban delegation at the important conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the nonalined countries in Belgrade. Could you briefly evaluate this session in the Yugoslav capital?

A: It was indeed recently and that is why we have not had time to make a comprehensive evaluation of the Belgrade conference in all its aspects. But the conference undoubtedly demonstrated the vitality and strength of the nonalined movement. It stressed the goals and character of this movement and, at the same time, parried the attempts by, above all, North American imperialism and its allies to divide and weaken this movement. It rejected attempts to divert the movement from its original goals and we can say that it did so successfully. It was a step forward in strengthening the movement's positions and its unity. The conference adopted a final declaration which condemns the attempts to restore the old colonial empires and the imperialists' attempts to recolonize the African Continent. The conference confirmed its solidarity with the peoples that are fighting for their independence and for national liberation in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, and against apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, and by adding its voice, strengthened the authority of the people's movement for liberating the people of southwest Africa, SWAPO, in Namibia, of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and of the African National Congress in the Republic of South Africa.

It stressed that safeguarding the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, independence and sovereignty, including the right to create an independent state, is an unconditional prerequisite for solving the problems in the Middle East. In this connection, it again stated that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians and must participate in all negotiations and discussions about the solution of the Middle East crisis. We appreciate that the conference granted support to the endeavor of the peoples of Latin America fighting to regain their rights to their own natural wealth, to the endeavor of the people of Panama to gain sovereignty on their entire national territory and to the struggle of the people of Belize for independence.

We highly respect the fact that the nonalined movement has been manifesting, from its very first conference in Belgrade in 1961, its solidarity with us, that it rejects the North American blockade of Cuba and demands its unconditional revocation, as well as the liquidation of the American military base Guantanamo on Cuban territory. This corresponds to the will and wishes of the Cuban people and we believe that this is not only an expression of solidarity with the Cuban revolution but an expression of the movement's attitude toward the struggle of all Latin American, African and Asian nations for independence. This is in harmony with the anti-imperialist goals of the nonalined movement.

PRC'S 'HAZARDOUS' POLICY OF REVISING BORDERS CITED

LD090944Y Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 9, CETEKA--The arsenal of Peking's anti-Soviet attacks includes meditations about some unequal treaties between Russia and China concluded many decades ago, RUDE PRAVO says today.

"From these meditations there is only a step towards the formulation of the Chinese leadership's claims to 1.5 million square kilometers of Soviet territory."

The paper recalls that immediately after the October Revolution, Soviet Russia declared null and void all the unequal and secret agreements between tsarist Russia and other states, including China, and concluded at the end of May 1924 an equitable treaty with China, confirmed by Mao Tse-tung at the Seventh Congress of the Chinese Communist Party.

"This does not suit the official Chinese propaganda which has therefore started using a thesis denying Mao's words as well as statements by other Chinese officials. It is also shameless calculation with the lack of information or short memory of the world public, as well as malevolent deceit of the Chinese people, influenced in the spirit of enmity to other nations, in the spirit of revision of borders with neighbouring states. This is an irresponsible, dangerous and hazardous policy," RUDE PRAVO concludes.

AGRICULTURAL, OTHER DAMAGE CAUSED BY WEATHER

Northern Moravia

LD092216Y Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Sumperk, Aug 9, CETEKA--Damage of 24 million crowns to animal and crops production was caused by yesterday's gale in the region of Sumperk (Northern Moravia). The greatest loss was suffered by technical plants, rape, poppy and flax, which will have to be reaped manually. Buildings of the state farms in Postrelmov, Stare Mesto and Sumperk were also damaged.

East Slovakia, North Bohemia

LD092218Y Prague CTK in English 1729 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Michalovce, East Slovakia, Aug 9, CETEKA--Damage to crops, buildings and farm installations caused in the southeast part of this East Slovakian district by a 150 K.P.H. storm on Tuesday is estimated at several million crowns.

One man who went swimming in Zemplinska Sirava Lake during the storm was killed, a female farm worker was seriously injured by falling masonry.

Also in North Bohemia, near Jablonec and Liberec, several roads were flooded and had to be closed. No trains were running between the two towns.

Hradec Kralove, East Bohemia, CETEKA--The Jizera River rose to its highest level in the past 100 years after the torrential rains yesterday, causing extensive floods in Jablonec, Semily and Turnov.

The square in Zeleznv Brod was over a meter under water, the road EEE-14 from Zeleznv Brod to Mala Skala was 1.5 metres under water this morning, when the floods started to abate. Many trees up to 30 CM in diameter were uprooted by gale-force winds in the district of Trutnov and in the East Bohemian regional capital of Hradec Kralove.

BELOW PLAN COAL PRODUCTION, DIFFICULTIES REPORTED

AU100912Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Article signed (IS): "The Second Half-Year in our Mines; Time of Demanding Tests"]

[Summary] A report on development of the national economy, which was published recently, states that the coal extraction plan was fulfilled in the first 6 months of this year by only 99.5 percent; the missing 0.5 percent is not much, but it gives an idea of the problems and difficulties our miners have been coping with since the beginning of 1978, a year in which they are expected to extract 123.6 million tons of coal. The dynamic development of the national economy's tasks has placed increasing demands on the fuel-energy base considerably faster than we envisaged, adn we have to adjust ourselves to it in time.

This year our national economy will need 2.4 million tons of domestically produced coal more than required in 1977, and this quantity can only be supplied by the open pit mines. While the lignite mines and briquet plants of Sokolov have been fulfilling their production plan, the North Bohemian basin's production fell 468,000 tons of coal below plan. Also, the Prievidza mines' coal production fell 93,000 tons below plan in the first half of this year. All this gives an inkling of a number of difficulties which may also continue in coming weeks. For example, the deficit in open pit mine production was caused by a spell of very bad weather. The floods in the North Bohemian basin caused by the May rains have not only slowed down the stripping work, but have also damaged some of the access roads and a numb. of installations.

Thanks to the miners' great initiative, more than 1.5 million tons of coal were extracted during weekends and on public holidays, but even this could not prevent the production deficit. The persisting problems of delayed deliveries of technological installations and their inadequate performance--particularly the comprehensive mining systems--have emerged. The performance of the KU-800 excavators does not exceed 7 million cubic meters annually, although it should be 12 million cubic meters. In no case must we accept the view of the engineers that the KU-800's performance cannot be increased. Also, the difficulties connected with putting the coal extraction giant at the Maksim Gorkiy mine into operation are very well known. Its performance is not what we expected. There are still difficulties in the mines with spare parts, which are in short supply. Deliveries of spare parts are late, incomplete and not infrequently of poor quality.

CIA ACTIVITIES AGAINST 'PROGRESSIVE YOUTH' CLAIMED

AU091642 [Editorial Report AU] Prague PRACE in Czech on 7 August 1978 on p 3 carries an 800-word SK-signed article, entitled "Futile Endeavor," dealing with the "subversive activities" of Western intelligence services against the international youth festivals. The article recalls the activities of the FRG Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND) and of the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) aimed at discrediting East Berlin as the location and organizer of the 10th World Festival of Youth and Students, and adds that this was not the only time "the famous Bonds" tried to upset the course of the festivals:

"At the opening ceremony of the Vienna festival, for instance, more than 6,000 members of anticommunist gangs tried to loose a large number of rats into the stands, rats they secretly brought in. The provocateurs, put up to it by CIA and BND agents, tried to foil the festival activities and did not even refrain from violently breaking in the doors of the rooms and auditoriums in which the activities took place. At the 8th world festival in Helsinki, the CIA organized the anticommunist group Freedom Davnemix. The service of the Scandinavian Youth was established in Stockholm, an organization that was aimed against the festival. These organizations were jointly preparing diversion. The Americans sent a group of 160 young anticommunists to the festival who had tasks similar to the provocateurs in Vienna. The WALL STREET JOURNAL reported that it cost $40,000 to finance this group's activities and to equip it. In Helsinki, CIA agents did not refrain from recruiting rowdies from the ranks of local juveniles and persuaded them to 'heroic actions.' One such provocation was the attack against the club of the Soviet delegation, Sputnik."

The article concludes by pointing to the attacks against the Havana festival: "This time the festival took place in Cuba. For a long time the CIA has been waging a secret war against Cuba. The CIA's methods and style are changing. It tried, of course, to discredit Havana as the location of the festival by 'creating' public opinion in various countries. But all their attempts to wreck the festival were in vain. The unity of young people from diverse countries and continents represents a strong power with which the champions who wage the dirty war are too weak to compete."

Prague PRACE in Czech on 8 August 78 p 5 carries another SK-signed article devoted to CIA activities against "the progressive youth," which seems to be a continuation of the 7 August article. The 700-word article is entitled "Why Such Efforts To Win the Youth" and deals with attempts of "imperialist espionage services" to "permeate progressive youth and student organizations and to subvert them from within." The author draws his information from an investigation carried out in 1967, which was initiated by an article in RAMPARTS magazine and which "exposed the connection of American espionage with national and international youth, student, trade union and other organizations, and the method by which U.S. espionage financed the organizations that worked for it. Not only the methods, forms and goals of the subversive and espionage CIA activity in the international youth movement were revealed, but the organizations and people were exposed that helped the secret services of imperialism carry out this dirty work."

The author says that since 1952, the CIA has been spending $50 million annually to finance the activities of organizations including the youth unions which fulfilled the CIA's program. He claims that the U.S. National Student Association alone received $3.3 million, which made up 90 percent of its budget. The article continues: "The CIA financed political campaigns and diversion in the youth movement organized by the International Student Conference [ISC] and its coordinating committee. Many CIA agents were unmasked in the ISC apparatus. The committee of the Geneva University Students Association, for instance, unmasked J. Flewti, member of an ISC commission, who collected information for political character profiles of participants in the student movement, primarily in Spain and in Iran. He gave this data to American espionage. Another [ISC] 'functionary,' W. Rutz, created, with the assistance of CIA-supplied funds, a network of agents in the illegal student opposition to the Franco regime in Spain. When Rutz acted as chairman of the National Union of Swiss Students, he tried to persuade one of the reactionary ISC officials, Ronald Bell, to "organize a joint battle against progressive trends in the student movement." The article concludes by saying that the revelations about CIA involvement in ISC activities caused this organization's eventual disintegration.

HONECKER CABLES CONDOLENCES ON POPE'S DEATH

AU0913337Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Aug 78 p 1 AU

["Erich Honecker's telegram: Condolences on the Death of Pope Paul VI"]

[Text] To his eminence Cardinal Jean Villot, Vatican City, Apostolic Palace:

Your Eminence, on the occasion of the death of his holiness Pope Paul VI, I convey to you my sincere sympathy on behalf of the GDR State Council and people.

Pope Paul VI's activity for peace and international detente, for humanity and understanding among peoples has found worldwide recognition and great appreciation in the GDR.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Obituary

AU0816[illegible]7Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[ADN dispatch from Vatican City and unattributed obituary: "Pope Paul VI had died"]

[Excerpt] The pope repeatedly resolutely denounced racism, colonialism and other social abuses. He addressed persistent appeals to the conscience of the world public. Thus, he vigorously strove for the termination of U.S. aggression in Vietnam, as well as for a peaceful and just solution of the Middle East conflict. In his time, the Vatican state was among the first few states which welcomed the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact member-states to convene the CSCE.

PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA RECEIVES GDR DELEGATION

LD0913487Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0802 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bogota--The president of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, on Tuesday received the foreign delegations that had attended his inauguration into office. The head of the GDR state delegation, Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed greetings from the general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker. Turbay expressed thanks for the greetings and underlined his interest in the further deepening of good relations between the two states and peoples.

REPORTAGE ON DAMAGE CAUSED BY RAINFALL, WINDS

ADN Assessment

LD0923467Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2012 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Berlin--Work is going on nonstop in all areas hit by the storms, in order to repair the damage to industry, on building sites and to communications.

Heavy rainfall during Tuesday night further complicated the situation in some parts of the country.

In spite of great efforts, it has not yet been possible to repair all the damage. This is the case mainly in the opencast lignite mines, in the building industry and in telecommunications. The storms have also created difficulties for agriculture.

Several opencast mines had to stop production because of flooding of railroad lines and conveyor belts. Most of the 48 railroad lines closed on Tuesday, because of damage and fallen trees, have been reopened, and flights in and out of Berlin-Schoenefeld are back to normal; two lanes of the road to the airport have also been reopened.

Water in cable ducts has caused interruptions in telephone services, some of which have not yet been rectified. In the Potsdam, Frankfurt-Oder, Cottbus and Magdeburg Bezirke, fields and allotments were flooded for a time.

The storms brought the largest rainfall since 1948. In Cottbus, the rain lasted for 35 hours and, within 24 hours, 131 liters per square meter were measured, the most since records were first kept there. On 13 August 1948, 107.5 liters fell in 24 hours, a record broken on Tuesday.

The storms and rainfall caused 279 road accidents in which 5 people died and 189 were injured.

Electricity Supply Disrupted

LD092008Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] The recent torrential rain has made the processing of wet coal very difficult at power stations in various places and has led to disruptions in coal plants and boilers. Most affected are the Lubeenau-Vetschau and Boxberg power stations. Because of this situation and the increased demand for electricity caused by the weather conditions, it has been necessary to reduce the supply of electricity to industry. At times, whole sections have had to be cut off.

The rain and storms have also caused many disruptions to transformer stations and to overhead transmission lines. Worst affected have been the kreise of Weisswasser, Herzberg, Spremberg and Calau in Cottbus Bezirk, and the kreise of Bautzen, Kamenz, Gorlitz and Zittau in Dresden Bezirk. Following the torrential rains, telephone service in both the GDR capital and in many regions has been disrupted.

FRG ATTORNEY ARRESTED FOR 'MIERENDORF GANG' ACTIVITY

AU091339Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Another Agent of the Criminal Mierendorf Gang Arrested"]

[Text] On 6 August 1978, GDR security organs arrested FRG citizen Guenter Kuhlmann, senior attorney [oberamts anwalt] at the Luebeck state prosecutor's office, who acted as a courier and recruiter for the Mierendorf gang, which is controlled by a secret service. In his crimes, Kuhlmann abused the generous possibilities for entering the GDR and, in particular, participated in the abuse of transit organized by gangs. Investigatory proceedings have been initiated and an arrest warrant issued. The motor vehicle used by him has been confiscated.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA'S VISIT

Malmierca Visits Monument

LD091302Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In Heroes' Square in Budapest the Cuban foreign minister has laid a wreath at the Hungarian heroes' monument. Present at the wreath laying were Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister; Lajos Farkasinszky, deputy chairman of the Budapest City Council; Jeno Jakus, Hungarian ambassador in Havana; and Maj Gen Mihaly Farkas, commander of the Budapest garrison. Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister, has been in Hungary since yesterday at the invitation of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Hungarian-Cuban foreign ministerial talks have been continuing. Frigyes Puja and Isidoro Malmierca dealt with the further development of relations between the two countries and discussed the draft document aimed at doing away with the need for visas.

Nemeth Receives Malmierca

LD100236Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Karoly Nemeth has received the Cuban foreign minister. The member of the MSZMP Politburo held a cordial, friendly exchange of views with Isidoro Malmierca.

Talks Conclude

LD100236Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Cuban foreign ministerial negotiations have ended. Frigyes Puja and Isidoro Malmierca signed an agreement on abolishing compulsory visas. Based on this, tourists from the two countries may travel with a civilian passport, without visas, from Hungary to Cuba and vice versa, and may stay in each other's country for 30 days without special permit. Members of the Hungarian and Cuban negotiating delegations were present at the signing. In the afternoon, Karoly Nemeth received the Cuban foreign minister in the headquarters of the Central Committee, and held a friendly exchange of views with him. In parliament, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received Isidoro Malmierca.

BUDAPEST RADIO VIEWS SEPTEMBER MIDEAST TALKS AT CAMP DAVID

LD100010Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] One summit and nothing else. This is what pessimists say about the planned tripartite talks in September which President Carter will take part in along with President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. The somewhat slow progress of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations prompted our commentator to recall an enigmatic story by Gyula Krudy:

Just like a dilapidated old stagecoach which wobbles, falters and then starts up on muddy terrain, only to falter again and wobble for a few meters.... This is what the series of negotiations which As-Sadat urges and then Begin stops are like, and which Carter--entirely unexpectedly--is attempting to pull out of the quagmire.

And now he has pulled it out once more. U.S. Secretary of State Vance has persuaded the two opposing politicians to attend a summit meeting at Camp David. May I recall that had everything gone according to schedule and not in a stagecoach manner, then in accordance with the meeting in Leeds Castle the Egyptian and Israeli delegations should have met today, either in Al-'arish--in one of the towns in the occupied Sinai Peninsula--or on a U.S. naval ship somewhere in the Mediterranean. Instead, the Israeli military delegation in Egypt, which has not been of much use, was sent packing from Cairo for home. We can conclude from all this that for either, or perhaps for all parties, the timing was bad. It was probably too early, too early because Saudi Arabia's maneuvers on whom to buy or whom to overthrow could not yet have been ready. Neither has the game in Lebanon ended, primarily from the point of view of the Syrian position. Finally, the discord which has erupted between the PLO and Iraq is obviously spiraling, and there could be more serious turns of events. It has been obvious for some time now that the truest explanation for the wrangling is that a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace is not enough for Israel. Begin is only willing to make an agreement after the Arab opponents of the Pax Americana have dispersed and been annihilated, overthrown or tamed. But since a war could tear everything to pieces, including the Egyptian leadership, Washington throws out a lifesaver, pulling the old stagecoach from the quagmire from time to time, just like now with the despatch of invitations to Camp David.

ENERGY PRODUCTION IN FIRST HALF OF YEAR INCREASES

AU0810599Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Energy requirements have increased considerably in the past half year. The people's economy used up more coal, natural gas, oil and oil derivatives than planned. This increase was made possible partly through imported energy, which arrived according to plan, and partly through a more rapid increase of the production of the domestic energy sectors than planned. The coal mining production plan for the first half of the year was overfulfilled by 30,000 tons. A shortfall of deep extraction mining was offset by a considerable increase of lignite production in Visonta. Of coke, 23,000 tons more was produced than the 463,000 tons planned for the first half of the year. The 430,000 tons of wood produced fulfilled the requirements of the population. The domestic oil production amounted to more than 1.6 million tons, 13,000 tons more than planned. The refineries processed 5.1 million tons of oil. The 967,000 tons of domestic petrol, together with the imported amount of almost 200,000 tons, also satisfied the requirements. In the 6-month period, 1.8 million tons of gas oil and 1.8 million tons of heating oil were produced.

The amount of natural gas utilized in the first 6 months exceeded the planned amount by almost 200 million cubic meters. It was mainly the natural gas consumption of the population and communal users that increased to a large extent, primarily because of the longer than usual heating season. Domestic production exceeded the estimated amount by 300 million cubic meters. Also, propane-butane gas supplies were undisturbed in the first half of the year. The 176,000 tons of home-produced gas and the 12,000 tons imported satisfied the requirements. Propane-butane gas was made available to 68,000 new consumers in the first 6 months of the year. As a result of agriculture's greater consumption owing to the rainy weather and the anticipated abundant harvest, among other things, energy requirements are expected further to increase in the second half of the year. To satisfy requirements, it is planned to produce 40,000 tons of oil and 300 million cubic meters of natural gas in excess of the amount planned for the entire year. In addition, it will be necessary to increase imports. Therefore, the rational management and economizing of energy will continue to play an important role.

MORE ON GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE TO WALDHEIM'S NOTE

AU092115Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[PAP report: "The basic task is to maintain and consolidate the processes of detente--the reply of the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the UN secretary general's note"]

[Text] The government of the Polish People's Republic has answered the UN secretary general's note of 16 March 1978 on the implementation of the declaration concerning the strengthening of international security. The reply states:

1. The government of the Polish People's Republic attaches the highest importance to implementing effective measures aimed at strengthening international security. In this the Polish Government is motivated by the aims and principles of the UN Charter and by the recommendations contained in other basic UN documents, especially in the "declaration on strengthening international security." In its activities in favor of international security the Government of the Polish People's Republic takes various steps to contribute to implementing the principles and decisions of the CSCE Final Act. Its unceasing efforts to expand its bilateral relations and cooperation with other states in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence and with the aims and principles of the UN Charter are also aimed at this.

2. The government of the Polish People's Republic was profoundly pleased that the 22d UN General Assembly had adopted the "declaration on deepening and consolidating international detente." The implementation of the declaration's principles would favor the implementation of the aims stated in the "declaration on strengthening international security."

3. The government of the Polish People's Republic believes that the results of the special session of the UN General Assembly to discuss disarmament constitute a valuable contribution to the international discussions and negotiations concerning the means by which to insure security. The session's debates and the documents adopted as a result of them are an expression of the increasingly universal effort to insure the individual and collective security of states through halting and curbing armaments and through disarmament.

4. The government of the Polish People's Republic believes that maintaining and consolidating the processes of detente is the fundamental task now facing the international community.

Many international factors, including above all the increasingly universal conviction that peaceful coexistence among states with various systems and the nonuse of force in international relations constitute the basic conditions for the favorable development of the contemporary world and for effectively solving its fundamental problems, favor this task.

The government of the Polish People's Republic believes that the implementation of the CSCE Final Act is also an important factor in the peaceful development of the international situation, a factor whose significance reaches beyond regional boundaries. The Belgrade meeting of the representatives of the states participating in the CSCE was an important stage of this process and confirmed the importance of the Final Act and the need for its strict and harmonious implementation.

The Belgrade meeting's resolutions insure the continuation of a multilateral European dialog.

5. We should bear in mind, however, that negative features also assert themselves in the international situation ... that this calls for resolute counteractions by states so as to maintain and consolidate international security. The arms race is being continued hand in hand with the attempts in some NATO states to expand the areas of confrontation with the socialist states to the detriment of the processes of detente and cooperation. These attempts are gaining in strength, the explosive situation in the Middle East is being maintained, the situation of the various regions of Africa has been aggravated and efforts are being continued to solve difficult international economic problems in a way that insures one-sided advantages to some states and harms other states. This can also be seen in the promotion of protectionist practices, curbs and restrictions in international trade.

The government of the Polish People's Republic believes that states should direct their joint efforts toward implementing effective and urgent measures to eliminate all these negative features from international reality.

6. The cardinal task of these efforts is to now take urgent and effective steps to halt the arms race and to implement the necessary disarmament measures. International relations have now reached a stage of development that makes it necessary to go over to specific disarmament measures, not only in order to create the conditions for further deepening the process of detente but even to preserve the present achievements of this process, including the effectiveness of the disarmament accords already concluded.

The government of the Polish People's Republic believes that international security can be strengthened only through efforts to multiply the areas of agreement and cooperation and to eliminate the areas of confrontation, particularly in the military area. The processes of the arms race and of detente are in opposition and cannot be reconciled in the long run.

Proceeding from this, the government of the Polish People's Republic has presented many disarmament initiatives at various times and has participated in preparing and negotiating such initiatives globally and regionally.

The Polish Government attaches great importance to and supports the efforts aimed at working out and implementing the regional measures of military detente and disarmament, as expressed among other things in its note to the UN secretary general on the regional aspects of disarmament.

The government of the Polish People's Republic will make efforts to insure that the Vienna negotiations on mutual reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe end in success in the form of reduced military concentration in that region. The new proposals presented by Poland, the USSR, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia on 8 June in 1978 have been of crucial and positive significance for these negotiations.

The government of the Polish People's Republic attaches great importance to the Soviet-American talks on limiting the strategic nuclear armaments. Further accords in this regard would help strengthen international security and would also pave the road to new solutions in other areas in which the arms race can be halted and would pave the road to disarmament.

In keeping with its position presented by Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, in his speech on 25 May 1978 at the special session of the UN General Assembly, Poland is for an urgent agreement on measures such as strengthening the ban on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and on the production of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons; the elimination of chemical weapons; the prevention of the arms race at the bottom of the seas and oceans; the reduction of military budgets; and the worldwide accord on renouncing force or the threat of force in international relations.

The Polish People's Republic is also for a ban on the production, development, deployment and use of the neutron weapon. Its position on this issue was expressed by the special resolution adopted by the Sejm Foreign Committee of the Polish People's Republic on 16 March 1978 and by the draft of the corresponding convention presented at the Geneva disarmament committee by seven socialist states on 9 February 1978.

7. It is necessary to make further resolute efforts to extinguish the existing hotbeds, especially in the Middle East, and to liquidate the dangerous situation in southern Africa created through the policy of racism and apartheid.

8. In keeping with the principles of its foreign policy, the government of the Polish People's Republic is making special efforts toward consolidating the processes of detente and cooperation in Europe. It recognizes the strict and consistent implementation of the CSCE Final Act by all the states participating in the CSCE as the basic condition favoring this process and promoting mutual confidence. To achieve this goal, the government of the Polish People's Republic will cooperate, as in the past, with the Final Act signatories on the bilateral and multilateral basis.

9. The government of the Polish People's Republic also wishes to draw attention to the importance of the development of various forms of cooperation for consolidating international security. For this reason it is for creating the favorable conditions for developing such cooperation, especially in the economic area and for eliminating the existing obstacles and discrimination practices.

10. The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to reaffirm its readiness to cooperate with the other UN member-states in implementing the tasks and goals mapped out in the declaration on strengthening international security.

ARMY PAPER SAYS PRC BANKING ON NEW WORLD WAR

LD090916Y Warsaw PAP in English 0708 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Press review: ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on PRC foreign policy]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Aug, PAP--The army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI commented on the article by China's Defence Minister Hsu Hsiang-chien in PEOPLES' DAILY of July 31, which confirmed "more openly than ever that in its global policy Peking stakes on the outbreak of a new world war.

"Regrettably, it has to be added that Peking is by no means content merely to voice its position, to verbally propagate hatred ard enmity among nations. Wherever they can the Chinese leaders actively try to fan up a conflagration. A point in question is their policy of encouraging Cambodia to launch armed attacks against the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The fire and flames on the Vietnamese-Cambodian border are a dangerous momento for the world opinion, a warning revealing the aims of Peking's policy."

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO CRIMEA 7 AUG

Departure, Return Reported

AU0908402Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Text] On Monday morning Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left for the Soviet Union at the invitation of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Excutive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

At Constanta Kogalniceanu airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was seen off by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and by Comrades Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Cioara, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Janos Fazekas, Ion Ionita, Petre Lupu, Gheorghe Oprea, Ion Patan, Leonte Rautu, Virgil Trofin, Iosif Uglar, Stefan Voitec, Ion Coman, Teodor Coman, Mihai Dalea, Miu Dobrescu, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Richard Winter, Vasile Marin and Vasile Musat.

Also present were members of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government, representatives of party and state organizations of the Constanta County and municipality.

Soviet Ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko was also present. A group of Pioneers gave Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu flowers.

Many Constanta working people who had come to the airport warmly greeted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and chanted enthusiastically: "Ceausescu-RCP," "Ceausescu and the people." They took this opportunity to show their love and respect for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose life and revolutionary activities are indissolubly linked with all the achievements in our country, for the benefit and happiness of all the people, who are determined to unswervingly follow the party's domestic and foreign policy, devoted to developing our country, and to the general cause of socialism and progress in the world, to international peace, security and cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu responded in a friendly manner to the warm greetings of the Dobrogea inhabitants, and took his leave of the party-state leadership members and the representatives of the local authorities.

The presidential aircraft took off at 0830.

On arrival at Simferopol airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was warmly greeted by Viktor Sergeyevich Makarenko, first secretary of the Krymskaya Obkom of the Ukraine Communist Party; Trofim Nikolayevich Chemodurov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Ukraine SSR and chairman of the Krymskaya Oblispolkom, and by other leaders of party-state local bodies.

The motorcade moved off toward the residence reserved for President Ceausescu.

On his departure from Simferopol airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was warmly seen off by Viktor Sergeyevich Makarenko, first secretary of the Krymskaya Obkom of the Ukraine Communist Party, Trofim Nikolayevich Chemodurov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Ukraine SSR and chairman of the Krymskaya Oblispolkom, and by other leaders of local party-state bodies.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, returned from the Soviet Union on Monday evening, after his visit there at the invitation of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

The presidential aircraft landed at Kogalniceanu airport in Constanta at 2230.

Present at the airport were Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrades Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Cioara, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Janos Fazekas, Ion Ionita, Petre Lupu, Gheorghe Oprea, Ion Patan, Leonte Rautu, Iosif Uglar, Stefan Voitec, Ion Coman, Teodor Coman, Mihai Dalea, Miu Dobrescu, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Richard Winter, Vasile Marin and Vasile Musat.

Also present were members of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, and representatives of Constanta County and municipal party-state bodies.

Soviet Ambassador to Bucharest V.I. Drozdenko was also present.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was given flowers.

Numerous working people of Constanta came to the airport to greet Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. They received our party-state leader warmly and enthusiastically, expressing the same feelings of love and profound respect that all our people harbor for the party secretary general, and complete endorsement of our party-state domestic and foreign policies.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu responded in a friendly manner to the enthusiastic reception given him by the Dobrogea people.

Press Comments on Talks

LD092332Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/8/1978--Bucharest press on recent Romanian-Soviet summit meeting:

In their commentaries on the recent meeting of Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Crimea, the Bucharest newspapers of August 9 emphasize that this meeting enabled the bringing into relief the progress in Romanian-Soviet relations on multiple planes, the possibilities existing for the futher development of collaboration in wide spheres of activity.

Pointing to the strong development of economic exchanges and bilateral cooperation ventures, SCINTEIA also shows that the recent talks in the Crimea emphasized the significance of the long-term collaboration programmes, endorsed by the Bucharest session of the CMEA. Romania, SCINTEIA writes, is determined to make its contribution to the implementation of these programmes considering that the intensification of collaboration within CMEA, based on equal rights and mutual advantage, has to lead to bringing closer and equalize the development levels of the member-countries, to accentuating their advance on the road of building the new system.

Showing that the Romanian-Soviet summit dialogue [word indistinct] opportunity to emphasize the need for action by all ways to translate into life the final document of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, SCINTEIA writes: Indeed, well-known are the particularly serious dangers generated for peace and security internationally by the intense continuation of the arms race, particularly of the nuclear arms race, and therefore a primordial demand of our days is the transition to effective disarmament measures. Naturally, the session concluded with certain positive results, outlined a new more democratic organisational framework for debating and solving this vital problem. These results cannot, however, be a reason for complacency; on the contrary, it is more necessary than ever before for the peace-loving peoples and states, for the forces of peace and progress to carry on intense activity, to do everything to impose the actual transition to practical disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament primarily. Significant therefore is the clear outline of this imperative within the Romanian-Soviet summit exchanges of views.

Referring also to the stress laid by the two party and state leaders on the need to develop the process of detente in the world, to complete political detente by concrete military disengagement measures, the newspaper notes: In the final analysis, this is an essential and decisive aspect for building an authentic security in Europe as also in the world. The adoption of concrete measures for cutting down the arms race, for military disengagement, in order to diminish tension and the risks of conflict, the growing confidence among states would have most positive effects on the general political climate.

SCINTEIA also points out that the Crimea meeting stressed the need for strengthening all peace-loving, democratic forces in the struggle for observing the inalienable rights of the peoples to liberty and independence, against any outside interference in their internal life. Under the so complex conditions of international life, SCINTEIA goes on, this is a decisive demand on which the very prospects of peace depend.

The conclusions highlighted both as regards bilateral relations and international events entitle the assessment, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion, that the fresh meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev marks an important moment in the upward course of Romanian-Soviet collaboration, demonstrating once again the usefulness of continuing direct contacts, of exchanging views at the highest level.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO CONSTANTA COUNTY

AU0911500Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] This morning RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to Constanta County. He was accompanied by "Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrades Cornel Burtica, Gheorghe Cioara, Gheorghe Oprea, and Richard Winter."

The working visit began at an industrial petrochemical building site in Navodari.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu visited the refinery and recommended that installations be erected more rapidly. He also examined other projects, such as the Midia portion of the Danube-Black Sea canal.

From Navodari, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu proceeded to the site of the new port of Constanta, where he inspected various operations.

MORE ON ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Ceausescu

AU092110Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1924 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/8/78--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 9 in the Neptun resort Umba-Di-Lutete, state commissioner of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Zaire, now on an official visit to Romania.

The Zairian minister handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire.

Thanking for the feelings expressed in the message, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed in his turn to the president of the Republic of Zaire a warm salute, best wishes and recalled with pleasure the visit he paid to Zaire in 1972.

The upward course of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Zaire was emphasized during the interview, and it was stressed that the Romanian-Zairian summit dialogue gave fresh impetus to the bilateral relations on multiple planes. In this frame, the joint interest was expressed in stepping up the commercial exchanges, economic, technico-scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries, in working for the consolidation and expansion of the Romanian-Zairian relations of friendship and collaboration.

Aspects of the current international situation were also approached during the interview and the wish was voiced that Romania and Zaire collaborate in the world arena, too, so as to make their contribution to the settlement of the big issues facing mankind, to the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, to achieving disarmament and building a better and more just world on our planet.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Received by Burtica

AU092111Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/8/1978--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of Romania and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview on August 9 with Umba-Di-Lutete, state commissioner of foreign affairs and international cooperation.

They approached questions linked to the development of economic collaboration and cooperation, of the trade exchanges between Romania and Zaire.

YOUTH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HAVANA FESTIVAL

AU100924Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Text] The youth delegation led by Ion Traian Stefanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, which attended the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana, returned to Bucharest on 8 August.

The delegation was met at Otopeni Airport by Alcides de la Rosa, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest.

SYRIAN PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

AU092107Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/8/1978--A delegation of the National Peace Committee of Syria, made up of (Jalal Faroukmal-Sharif), member of the Executive Bureau of the Writers' Union of Syria, and Dr (Moufid Abdul Kariv), professor in political economics, Damascus University, visited Romania over August 2-9, at the invitation of the National Peace Committee.

While in Romania, the guests had interviews at the National Peace Committee, the National Centre for the Promotion of Friendship and Collaboration with Other Peoples, the Romanian-Syrian Friendship Association, the Writers' Union, the Journalists' Council, the Academy of Economic Studies, the Dolu County Council of the Socialist Unity Front, visited economic units, socio-cultural establishments and tourist spots in Bucharest and in the Dolu County.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INDIAN NAVY DELEGATION

AU092112Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/8/78--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 9 in the Neptun resort the delegation of the Indian Navy, led by Chief of Staff Admiral Jal Cursetji [name as received], now on a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence.

The good relations of collaboration and friendship between Romania and India were exphasized on the occasion, as also the common wish to further on develop the Romanian-Indian collaboration both on a bilateral plane and in international life.

RCP OFFICIAL RECEIVES CHINESE CHILDREN'S ENSEMBLE

AU091156Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, today received the managers of the Nanking children's artistic ensemble which is on a friendly tour in our country.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL CARRIER--The second 150,000 ton oil carrier built in Romania, "UNIREA," has been launched at the Constanta shipyards. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU]

DELEGATION HEAD EXPLAINS NOT SIGNING HAVANA DOCUMENT

LD092244Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1814 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--A delegation of Yugoslav young people today returned to Belgrade from Havana after attending the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students held from 28 July to 5 August. Azem Vlasi, president of the socialist youth federation of Yugoslavia, led the 160 representatives of our country. On arriving in Belgrade, he said that our delegation, although relatively small in number, had taken part in all activities at the festival: Political, cultural and sporting.

Within the framework of the political program, we clearly put forward the standpoints and political orientations of our country, based on the principles of nonalined policy. We advocated--as we have always done up to now--that the principles of equality, strengthening of comradely cooperation and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries should be displayed as widely as possible in the relations of youth organizations, said Vlasi. However, he added that even this festival had not been free from various pressures emanating from bloc policy positions. At the end of the festival a final document was prepared which took some sort of general line, Vlasi said. In accordance with our standpoint whereby such gatherings should serve as a democratic platform for the equal exchange of opinions and experiences by all organizations, we could not sign such a document, Vlasi said.

The document involved a political declaration which objectively limits the various paths and points of departure in the struggle against imperialism, for peace and cooperation in the world, and for the solution of problems in modern international relations.

The president of the youth organization then said that a great contribution had been made to the very good standing of our young people at the festival by the performance of the cultural and sporting delegations.

POLITIKA SCORES FRG COURT ACTION ON TERRORISTS

LD091538Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 9, (TANJUG)--The prevention of international terrorism has not been carried out in the Federal Republic of Germany in accordance with the policy the Bonn government has proclaimed at the United Nations, at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, before the European Community and at other international meetings. Contrary to the official stand and the government assurances that the Federal Republic of Germany will no longer [words indistinct] emigrant anti-Yugoslav activity in its territory. The Supreme Provincial Court of Frankfurt released two members of the anti-Yugoslav underground from their pretrial confinement on Monday, although Yugoslavia several months ago demanded their extradition because of their active participation in the activity hostile to Yugoslavia.

The Belgrade POLITIKA carries today the report of its correspondent in the Federal Republic of Germany, emphasizing that the Frankfurt court hampers the prevention of terrorism. The Frankfurt court gave an explanation for the release of the two anti-Yugoslav conspirators, which shows that the court did not even try to establish the real role and activity of the two emigrants.

POLITIKA emphasizes that the concrete evidence in the Yugoslav demand for the extradition of the terrorists, as well as the anti-Yugoslav terrorists was not taken by the Frankfurt court as a motive for a thorough investigation, but opposed their extradition with its at least strange and problematic decision. In this way, the Frankfurt court did not make any effort to prevent international terrorism, which the Federal Republic of Germany Government officially urges, but stood in the way of this policy, says the Belgrade daily in conclusion.

BELGRADE DISCUSSES KOMMUNIST'S 'THIRD WORLD' ARTICLE

AU0916000Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU

[Borislav Ilic interview with Cedomir Vuckovic, Belgrade radio foreign political editor, on CPSU's KOMMUNIST article on the Third World--live]

[Text] In its last issue the CPSU Central Committee theoretical and political organ KOMMUNIST was prompted to make its own contribution to the elaboration of certain international problems and relations, and primarily dealt with the elaboration of the term "Third World"-- as is usually in the world--which, as is well-known, comprises the developing countries, or rather the nonalined countries. However, this CPSU theoretical organ does not recognize the existence of this group of countries but is rather trying to compulsorily classify them in two antagonistic blocs. Cedomir Vuckovic, editor of our foreign political office, is in our studio.

[Question] Comrade Vuckovic, what can be concluded on the basis of KOMMUNIST'S comments?

[Answer] As you have already said, KOMMUNIST essentially does not see the justification for a parallel existence of the developing countries, that is, nonalined countries, together with, as it puts it, the world of socialism and the world of capitalism. In this black and white picture, the world is confronted by blocs. Accordingly, there can be no countries which could proceed along a third, their own, direction. These countries simply belong to either the world socialist system or to the capitalist world. In other words, these countries are already divided on the ideological basis by the very fact that some of these countries oriented themselves in favor of socialism while others in favor of the capitalist social system.

[Question] Comrade Vuckovic, perhaps it would not hurt [words indistinct] to recall some of the latest conclusions of the nonalined countries.

[Answer] For a politically educated reader the theses of the Soviet periodical KOMMUNIST, immediately after the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonalined countries in Belgrade, a conference which has found a strong echo in the world, appear as an anachronism. These countries are resolute precisely in preserving their unity and in not allowing anyone to classify and divide them on an ideological or any other basis. It appears that the writer of these strange theses in the article of the Soviet periodical KOMMUNIST is not at all acquainted with what was said at the ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade only a week ago.

What was said is approximately this: The nonalined countries primarily oppose the bloc policy, all forms of hegemony and foreign interference and, in accordance with this, the attempts to divide the movement. These countries also reject such alleged theoretical deliberations about the nonalined movement as the one contained in the periodical KOMMUNIST or the one based on a bloc and, accordingly, are unacceptable to them.

Let the author of this article in KOMMUNIST take a lesson from the behavior of certain nonalined countries which were in conflict but which did not permit their disagreements to be used for outside interference.

After all it is clear that the nonalined movement--and this was also demonstrated in Belgrade--always comes out of crises and difficulties more strengthened and that this time, more firmly than in the past, the nonalined movement let it be known that Africa belongs to the Africans, Europe to the Europeans and that everyone is the master of his own house. This Soviet theoretical organ would very likely also draw the same conclusion had it made use of the documents of the Belgrade conference of the nonalined countries which were adopted by representatives of over 100 countries, or the liberation movements from all cortinents who were united in the defense of the well-known principles of nonalinement adopted as early as in 1961 in Belgrade.

[Ilic] Thank you, Comrade Vuckovic.

COURT SENTENCES CROATIAN ACTIVIST FOR CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

LD081722Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo, Aug 8 (TANJUG)--Cizek Vjenceslav was sentenced in the district court here today to fifteen years in prison for his criminal activity against Yugoslavia's social order and security.

Cizek Vjenceslav left Yugoslavia for the Federal Republic of Germany in May, 1972, was granted political asylum there and became a leader of the so-called Croatian Republican Party, a fascist organization of Ustashi emigres, and of the so-called Croatian National Council. He collaborated with the well-known leaders of the Ustashi emigres such as World War Two criminal Ivo Korsky, Stipe Bilandzic, Ivan Jelic, Vilim Cecelj and others.

Yugoslav security officers put Cizek Vjenceslav under arrest in the territory of Yugoslavia, after he had entered Yugoslavia illegally.

BRIEFS

SOVIET GAS SUPPLY--The first two Slovene enterprises, the Sladkogorska paper mill and the Cersak cardboard paper mill north of Maribor, have begun to be supplied with natural gas from the Soviet Union. They will use some 50 million cubic meters of natural gas per year. The first deliveries of natural gas from the Soviet Union reached Slovenia on 15 July at Cersak. A few days later a 62-kilometer gas pipeline to Croatia was put into operation. It is planned to connect the Maribor and Celje city gas network to the gas pipeline this month and that of Ljubljana next month. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 78 p 8 AU]

MACEDONIAN WHEAT HARVEST--This year Macedonia harvested 290,000 tons of wheat. Some 800 combines were used for harvest. The purchase of wheat is well organized and so far 155,000 tons of wheat were purchased. The storage of wheat represents no problem because Macedonia has storage facilities for 360,000 tons of wheat. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 78 p 6 AU]

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